



EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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JANUARY, 1933

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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 10

JANUARY, 1933

NUMBER 1

York, England

A MEDIEVAL city rooted in the traditions of Saxon England, where two Caesars died and where the Roman Emperor Severus sought sanctuary in A. D. 210. The Queen City, "which marches through English history to the sound of trumpets and cathedral bells."

From "In Search of England", by H. V. Morton.

If you are interested in old things, in beautiful things, and in the history of this country, there is one city which will exceed your expectation—York.

I entered York with a mind full of misconceived ideas, and at this moment I feel (rather fatuously) that I have discovered York. I am thrilled to the spine to find not a great bustling capital of the north, but a peaceful, astonishingly beautiful medieval town, whose over-sailing houses are encircled by white, turreted city walls, which are a hundred times more interesting than the walls of Chester. York is too good to be true.

It is, to me, incredible, that a great city which marches through English history to the sound of trumpets and cathedral bells and the beating of drums should not have disfigured itself with gas-works and factories. York is the lovely queen—
as London is the powerful king—of English cities.

Why did I expect York to out-Newcastle Newcastle?

In the south of England we suffer from a false idea of the manufacturing north. It is almost within the times of our grandfathers that the coal-fields of the north became more important than the cornfields of the south, and we, having perhaps seen Sheffield from the train—one of England's saddest sights—imagine that a northern city must, in the nature of things, be an ugly one. The commercial prominence of those recent giants, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Halifax, blinds us to the real north, which, apart from these areas of dense populations, remains, as it always has been, one of the most historically

romantic and naturally beautiful divisions of England.

It is interesting to note that the industrial revolution has passed over such ancient aristocrats as Lancaster, Durham, and York. It is remarkable that Lancashire, which possesses Liverpool and Manchester, should own a delicious, sleepy old county town like Lancaster, and this in itself is symbolic of the fact that the great industrial new, rich cities of northern England—vast and mighty as they are—fall into perspective as mere black specks against the mighty background of history and the great green expanse of fine country, which is the real North of England.

As for Yorkshire, it is not a county: it is a country: it is the grand old Northumbria of Saxon England! I could find enough in Yorkshire to keep my hasty pen busy day by day for a year, and that is why I must fly from it as I flew from Cornwall.

Leeds, Sheffield, and Bradford are three small circles in a land of abbeys, churches, castles, wild moorland, and heavenly dales, unchanged in parts since that time when the first monks went through Northumbria with the first crucifix.

I walked round the wall of York—which really looks like a town wall—rejoicing in this peerless city. York is not conscious of its beauty like so many ancient towns; it is too old and too wise and too proud to trick itself out for the admiration of tourists. That is one of the many reasons why I love it and its little country-town streets and its country-town hotels, called after the name of the proprietor. Here are no "Majestics" or "Excelsiors" but plain "Browns" and "Joneses" and "Robinsons".

York, Rome and London . . . Those are, I think, the three most powerful place names in Europe! They ring with authority. There is rock-like assurance and reliability in the sound of them which

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is woefully lacking in such names as Paris, Berlin, or Brussels.

The street names of York are so eloquent that no words of mine can better describe the flavor of this ancient city. Listen to them: Gillygate, Foss-gate, Shambles, Spurriergate, Goodramgate, Coppergate, Swinegate, Ogle Forth, Tanners' Moat, Palmers' Lane, Aldwark . . .

Do you need any further description of the old streets that run within the walls of York? I think not! (I was amused to find that York has a street called Piccadilly!)

From a distance York Minster dominates the city: it prints its magnificence on the eye and on the memory. Its exterior is magnificent: its interior is England's most triumphant anticlimax. No work of man could live up to the grandeur of those twin towers above the perfect west porch in which "Great Peter," the biggest bell in England, takes hourly stock of Time.

I went around behind a guide with a crowd of Americans. Americans know more about York than we do: I wish more English people took the same anxious interest in our antiquities. There was only one fool in the party, an elderly and obviously too wealthy woman with a silverheaded cane, who asked more idiotic questions than I have ever heard in half an hour, culminating with:

"Say, guide, do you have an Archbishop of York these days?"

Her knowledge may have been naked but it was unshamed.

The glory of York Minster is the glory of its glass. It is said to contain two-thirds of the fourteenth-century glass in England. The guide told us how many acres it would cover. I lost him and the Americans when I saw the "Five Sisters" window. This window is a queen among windows, a tall, slender, mellow poem in glass for which I have no words. No words can describe it; it must be seen.

And, could I stand on the wall of York at sunset with all those men and women who have written to tell me that they love the beauty and the history of England . . .

The sun sinks below a featureless plain right in the eye of the west porch of the minster. I stood on the white wall and saw it dip lower in great clouds and spirals of flame. Small pink clouds sailed above, and the little leaded panes of glass in the west windows shimmered like red-gold scales. This beautiful old city! How any Londoner must love it! London and York sprang from the same mother. Eboracum! Londinium! Twin cities of the Eagles.

The streets of York have seen so much—no wonder they doze with half-shut eyes. They have seen

the Roman lictors clear the way for Hadrian. Two Caesars died at York. It was here that the Emperor Severus came in A. D. 210 after his campaign in the north: a poor, broken, miserable master of the world, hiding his swollen limbs in a silk litter. Among his generals rode his own son, who was waiting for him to die. They said that birds of ill omen cried on the gates of York when the Caesar passed in, broken in mind but not in spirit, for he is said to have quelled a mutiny from his litter. When the miserable mutineers knelt before him he raised himself on the cushions and, pointing to his swollen limbs, said: "It is the head and not the feet which commands!" I would like to have heard the dying master of the world say that . . .

Trumpets blew and shields were beaten when Constantine the Great was proclaimed Emperor in York. How strange to think that Yorkshire sheep once gazed up from the grass to hear a great shout, "Ave Caesar!" from the walls as another master took the purple and went on to his destiny!

The clouds wheel in colored splendor over York . . .

In the crypt of the minster hidden away in the dark is a well. This well lay there before the great cathedral was built; the cathedral was, in fact, built to cover this well. The first cathedral of York was a wooden chapel erected over this well for the baptism on Easter Day, A. D. 627, of King Edwin of Northumbria and all his court . . .

Now the sun sets. The face of the minster is washed by a pink flush from the west. In a few moments the quiet dusk will be stealing through the streets of York and "Great Peter" will solemnly tick another hour from the slate of eternity.

Now and then if a man loves a city he is rewarded with a glimpse of her heart . . .

I was standing by Stonegate, talking to an American (who is also in love with York), when down the dark street from the direction of the minster came, holding the center of the narrow road, a procession of considerable splendor. First came the Chief Constable of York, booted and spurred, then came the Town Clerk in his robes, following him was a man wearing a fur-edged cap of the Richard II period, and holding aloft the great sword of the Emperor Sigismund, which always goes before the Lord Mayor of York. His Lordship followed in a scarlet gown edged with brown fur. The Aldermen walked two by two in blue robes, chatting, and—strange and beautiful climax to such civic glory—there then came a long line of young orphans—little Blue Coat boys and little Gray Coat girls, very quiet, grave, impressed.

"Well," whispered the American, "what do you know about that?"

The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of York

walking in state with the sword of the Emperor Sigismund before a regiment of poor little orphans! I gave it up and asked a policeman.

"It's like this," he said. "Every year the Lord Mayor and the Corporation attend a church service with the orphans, and when that's over he gives away prizes to the boys and girls in the Guildhall. That's all."

"And it isn't advertised, officer?" asked the American. "People aren't put wise to it?"

"No, sir, it just happens."

"Well, what do you know about that?" said the American. "Here's a great sight going on that hundreds of rubber-necking tourists would pay anything to see just quietly slipping through the streets as if it happened every day. Gosh, that's so darned English! I like that. The wonderful thing about England is that you have so much that doesn't need advertising . . . Say, officer, will they let us in on this ceremony?"

"I should just walk in if I were you!"

So we walked into the Guildhall, unprepared for the sight that met us there . . .

York Guildhall is one of the most picturesque halls in England. Its wooden roof is upheld by oak pillars, each one a great tree. The walls glitter with arms; the dim light falls through stained glass . . .

Beneath a canopy on a dais at the far end of the hall sat the Lord Mayor in his scarlet robes, before him on the table lay the great sword of Sigismund and the silver mace of York. Grouped round the Lord Mayor were the civic dignitaries. Facing them, girls to the left and boys to the right, were the quiet, grave little orphans. The sun slanted through the west window behind the Lord Mayor's throne, and fell in a colored pool on the stone floor. We stood rooted to the spot by the marvelous contrasts in this scene: the grave old men in their robes, the lovely hall, the glint of swords and pistols on the walls, and the fresh faces of the children. Timidly, two little girls, in gray print dresses, walked out and began to dance in the pool of sunlight.

A piano played a simple morris dance, and the two small maids, with their neat little waists, their tight, braided hair, their slim little legs in coarse black woolen stockings, passed and repassed, advanced and retreated, smiling with parted lips, blushing at their ordeal, moving gracefully with many a twirl of rat-tail plaits.

And the Lord Mayor of York leaned his chin on his hand and looked down gravely over the sword of York, completing the sweetest picture I have seen in any city in England.

So it went on. The little girls danced two by two or in groups, and the bullet-headed little boy

orphans gazed on solemnly and applauded wildly after each dance.

"There's something in this," whispered the American, "that gets me right in the throat; and I can't find words for it."

"It's good," I whispered back, "to think that the Lord Mayor of one of the grandest and oldest cities in the world can give half a day to poor children, not fling them half a day, but devote half a day to them and bring out the city regalia for them!"

"Yes . . . and there's something more. I tell you it's one of the finest things I ever hope to see. This is my memory of England. Gee, look at that little ginger-headed girl . . . the way the light shines right through that mop of hair! I guess they couldn't tie that up in a plait. She's a picture!"

The piano became silent. The dancers left the floor, very pink, to flop down in their seats and smooth their print dresses over their knees and look prim and solemn. The Lord Mayor of York rose as a pile of books was carried in, and he made a speech. He told them that York was proud of them, that York looked to them to become good men and women. They must not think that there was any bar to their progress. He turned to the little boys, and reminded them that a recent Lord Mayor of York was an orphan.

The children who have no fathers and mothers sat very still and wide-eyed, listening to the voice of the parent city.

The prizes were given.

"Jenny Jones, prize for kindness to her juniors!" (Great applause from the boys!)

Up walked Jenny, all blushes, curtsied low over the sword and mace of York, and retired clutching a book to her gray print chest.

"John Robins, prize for gardening!"

Up walked sturdy John, saluted, and retired clutching a book to his blue brass-buttoned frock coat . . .

A great pile of oranges was planted down beside the sword—with two masers full of new-minted sixpences. In two long files the orphans of York marched through the pool of sunlight and took from the hands of the Lord Mayor an orange and a sixpence. As the last child walked away there was a rising up on the dais and the ring of the Chief Constable's spurs on the stone floor. Up went the old sword of the Emperor Sigismund, up went the big silver mace glittering in the shaft of light, and, with a rich gleam of scarlet, the Lord Mayor of York, the Town Clerk, the Aldermen, rose up and went slowly out into the late afternoon sunlight . . .

The American and I walked out into the ancient glory of York with the feeling that this solemn, friendly old city had shown us great favor by ad-

mitting us to its annual children's party. Outside we encountered a band of busy tourists with their noses in guide books.

"Say," whispered the American, "we know more about York now than a man with a guide book can know in a million years."

And that, I think, is, to some extent, true.

Run of the Mine

A Happy New Year

WE MIGHT say a Happier New Year, for we, with all America, feel certain that a better New Year is breaking, and that those who have suffered adversity will soon find smoother water and more comfortable sailing. In looking back through the post-war years, we can now see what a delirious road we followed, refusing to believe that the primrose path, whether traveled by nations or individuals, always has an end.

Things will continue to improve, slowly, to be sure, but unmistakable signs of betterment are in evidence and we trust that The Union Pacific Coal Company family will experience, individually and collectively, the improvement in their material welfare, which, through their united effort, was shown in our safety record for the year that has just closed. In that record of achievement, we have justifiable cause for pride.

Eugene McDuffie

Taken From Books

During the current year, The Employees' Magazine will reproduce a colorful chapter monthly, taken from some book, old or new. Our January selection is from "In Search of England", by H. V. Morton, who wrote in addition to others, four entrancing volumes, "In Search of", England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

The chapter selected deals with the old, old city of York, one of England's walled cities, whose streets once echoed to the tramp of Roman soldiery, and whose clock strikes the hours on a bell weighing eleven tons, its brazen strokes nearly equal to the sound of London's "Big Ben" that booms out from its tower above the House of Parliament. Mr. Morton's chapter tells not only of the age and artistry of York, but it carries a story of human understanding and charity, equal to the best lines that Dickens wrote. We know that our readers will thrill to the Lord Mayor following the sword of Sigismund while leading a company of little orphans into the great Guildhall.

For the February magazine, we will borrow a thrilling chapter from Victor Hugo's "Battle of Waterloo". The story of this battle, which changed the fortunes of the whole world, has interested all men, and Hugo, in his story of the death of the "Guard", painted a picture of human tenacity and courage not found elsewhere. The French nation may hesitate to pay its debts but no one has ever questioned French courage. Later numbers of The Employees' Magazine will carry equally interesting stories.

The Payment of War Debts

ONE of the outstanding factors that enter into the present world-wide depression is the payment of the immense sums that the European nations owe to the United States, debts contracted as a result of the World War.

There are two principal schools of war debt thought in America; one has continuously, advocated from the beginning the complete cancellation of all war debts between the interested nations; the second school includes those who insist on exacting the last cent due under the debt payment plan effected some time ago. It is proper to say that the "pay the last cent" element includes certain individuals who have continuously opposed President Hoover's activities whatever such may have been.

We reproduce herewith an informative chart gotten up by the New York Times which is worthy of study. The European viewpoint has some merit, such including the argument that while we furnished the money, Great Britain, France and Belgium furnished the flesh and blood destroyed in the greatest human holocaust the world ever witnessed. Great Britain received the larger fraction (41 per cent) of the money advanced; it agreed to pay fifty per cent of the agreed debt, and to date she has paid seventy-three per cent of the sums returned. Mr. Hearst said of England:

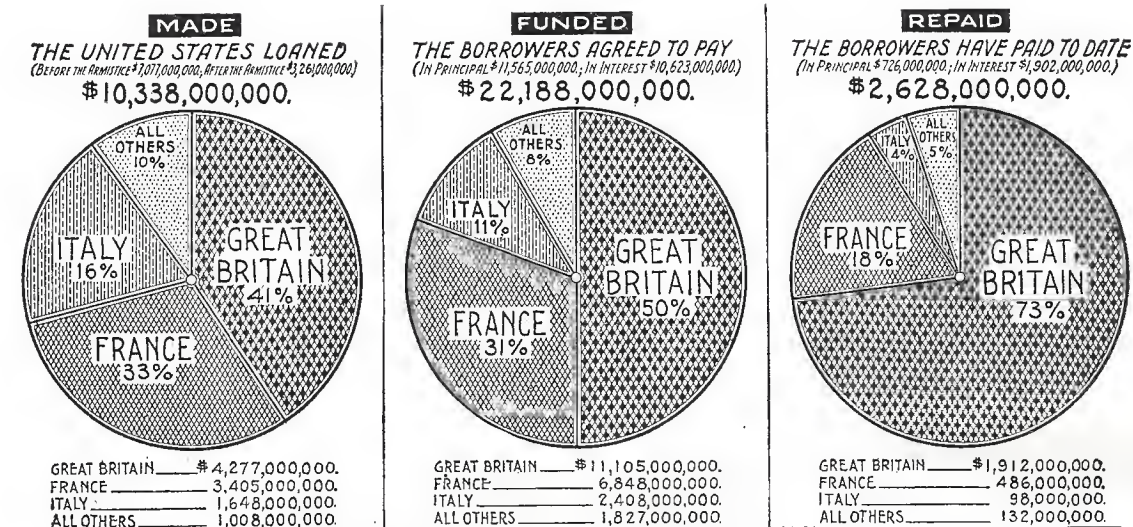
"First, she came promptly forward before any other nation and offered to pay her debt.

"Second, she accepted harder terms than were imposed upon any other nations.

"Third, she did not whine, nor haggle, nor seek to deny or evade her obligations.

"She is the one nation who may have a right to ask, not for a cancellation of the debt, but for a modification of terms so much harsher than terms imposed upon or accepted by any other European nation."

Hiram Johnson of California, Mr. Hearst's state, who is one of the "bitter enders" for payment, has not relaxed in his demands as has Mr. Hearst. Thinking people realize that a payment cannot be made by a nation any more than it can be made



THE DIVISION OF OUR WAR DEBTS AMONG OUR DEBTORS

by an individual unless means to pay are available, and with the statement that "international obligations are ultimately paid with goods and services", the Wall Street Journal recently said:

"For the nine months of the present year ending with September, we shipped goods to England valued at \$209,163,000, and received goods from her amounting to but \$56,473,000.

"Here is an exchange-balance of over \$142,000,000 due from England. Therefore, there is no sterling exchange obtainable from that source with which to pay war debts. To pay in gold would be hazardous for England at this time, and to borrow would possibly make matters worse.

"What England means to our purchasing power can be seen by comparing the \$209,000,000 of exports in the past nine months, \$322,000,000 in same period a year ago, \$491,000,000 two years ago, and \$590,000,000 three years ago. A prosperous England is worth more to us than all she owes us.

"Shall we hold the doctrine of making her pay, even though we lose in the end?"

Since The Wall Street Journal article was written, war debt installments due December 15th have been paid by England, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Lithuania and Latvia, all six countries have met their current obligations to the United States, while France, Belgium, Hungary, Estonia and Poland defaulted. Edouard Herriot fought for payment by France, holding that the debt was one of honor that must be paid, but Herriot went down in what was at least temporary defeat.

Various suggestions as to what should be done to secure payment have been advanced and perhaps

some compromise will be worked out, but in the meantime the future business situation will remain clouded until the whole world debt situation is disposed of for once and all. One man's guess is as good as another's and we submit two guesses:

First, that the debts as now set up will never be paid.

Second, that the United States and the world would be better off today if the debts had been cancelled in full five years ago.

The World Situation

ELSEWHERE in this issue of The Employees' Magazine, comment has been made on the war debt situation. It is only within the past few months that the mass of the American people have realized that the depression was not a local affair, and as a result of this belief many of our people, including a substantial high-brow element, have pointed to Russia as showing the way out. Over a year ago, the Soviet Government, having exhausted its credit, began to cut off purchases in the United States, Germany and Great Britain, and impartial investigators likewise reported the absence of the former flamboyant propaganda relative to the famous "Five Year Plan", which is now overdue, a confessed failure. After all the noise and turmoil made about this famous plan, all that can be said is that the Soviets have a great hydro-electric plant "all dressed up with nowhere to go." Col. Hugh Cooper, an American, built the plant, but the coal mines, steel plants and vast manufactories, that were to make use of the power, are still largely in the drafting room stage.

Poverty stalks in Soviet land even as it does in

other parts of the world, the Moscow correspondent of the New York Times describing the situation in the following terms:

"Two-thirds of the Soviet population will be lucky if it gets more than bread, potatoes and cabbage this winter as a regular diet, with fish three times a week, say, and meat perhaps once a week. And that in quantities below the people's wants and probably below their needs. There is no famine or actual starvation, nor is there likely to be. And, for the most part, all will share alike in the various localities, but it is a gloomy picture, and as far as the writer can see, there is small sign or hope of improvement in the near future."

We are further informed that the Russian farmer has yielded to discouragement, with the result that the winter crops were not sown on time, the number of live stock in the country but forty, or at the most part fifty per cent of five years ago. The draft animals are reported as under-nourished, and a third of the farm tractors are in bad order. We have vivid recollections of the old time pictures of flocks of tractors coursing here and there across the Russian wheat fields. It is fortunate perhaps that the frothy stuff that is published and distributed by the world disappears within a few months. Few of us could read with equanimity our early love letters, and our later advertisements are too often of the same class.

Immediately prior to the national election, many promises as to changes in our governmental financial practice, as well as other things, were made. The danger that confronts the nation at the present time lies in the new government attempting to do too many things. The axiom that "the people who are least governed are best governed" has a foundation in fact. The larger task confronting the people today is that of reducing taxation which, octopus-like, is holding all business with a stranglehold. When a solvent coal company tells the taxing authorities to take over large tracts of coal-bearing land, and the owners of buildings located on the main streets of good cities find it cheaper to wreck them rather than pay the taxes levied against same, it is time to do some thinking. Reductions in governmental expense, national, state, school, and municipal, must come, and the reformation of a banking system that has had 8,000 bank failures in seven years while our sister country, Canada, has had none, would be helpful.

The Explosion at Moweaqua

A HUNDRED miles northeast of St. Louis, in the northwest corner of Shelby County, is the village of Moweaqua, Illinois. Close by is an old

coal mine whose shafts reach down about 700 feet into the coal seam. This property was formerly known as The Moweaqua Coal Mining & Manufacturing Company, and is the only mine in Shelby County, its workings extending over into Christian County on the west. Unable to compete with the lower production costs of Kentucky and West Virginia, the mine was closed some eighteen months ago and was recently reopened as a co-operative mine, by men who had seceded from the U. M. W. of A. to join the Progressive Miners Union.

On Saturday morning, December 24th, (Christmas Eve), the men entered the mine by way of the hoisting shaft, and with all down, the man trip hauled by an electric locomotive, left the bottom for the working area. The trip stopped at a junction where it was split, one section taking the men to their places, the other men remaining in the cars for the return of the locomotive. Only a few moments had elapsed when a blast of searing flame swept over the waiting men who died almost instantly. Fifty-four men died in the co-operative mine on the morning of the day before Christmas, bitter tragedy usurping the place of the Christmas Holiday.

The fine courage invariably displayed in mine rescue work was much in evidence at Moweaqua. The state mining officials, the mine staff and volunteer mine workers entered the mine at once to begin the work of recovering the bodies, while wives and mothers kept an all-day and an all-night vigil near the pit head, and two of the four churches in the village abandoned their Christmas Day services while the two pastors went out among the families of the lost men to pray with them and to comfort them. Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the U. M. W. of A., went at once to Moweaqua to tender the aid of his organization, and members of the U. M. W. of A., forgetting the internecine strife that divided their union, rushed from their homes fifty and a hundred miles away to offer their help, the call of humanity rising above labor differences. Winter always takes its toll in the form of coal mine explosions, a form of tragedy fortunately becoming less numerous.

Wyoming Coal Production for 1932

Mr. Lyman Fearn, State Inspector of Coal Mines, made public on December 23, 1932, his estimate of the coal tonnage of all Wyoming mines for the year that has just closed. Early in the new year Mr. Fearn will compile a statement of actual tonnage mined, which however will not vary far from the following estimate.

<i>Company</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>1932 (estimated)</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
The Union Pacific Coal Co.....	2,454,842.24	2,000,000.00		454,842.24
Central Coal & Coke Co.....	168,783.00	152,000.00		16,783.00
The Colony Coal Co.....	121,653.00	100,000.00		21,653.00
Megeath Coal Co.....	65,791.70	52,000.00		13,791.70
Rock Springs Fuel Co.....	124,089.00	130,000.00	5,911.00	
Lion Coal Corporation.....	206,613.16	176,800.50		29,812.66
Gunn-Quealy Coal Co.....	165,238.50	175,000.00	9,761.50	
Kemmerer Coal Co.....	321,513.45	264,000.00		57,513.45
Diamond Coal & Coke Co.....	191,324.00	93,602.00		97,722.00
Blazon Coal Co.....	90,719.75	77,000.00		13,719.75
Lincoln-Star Coal Co.....	7,341.00	12,000.00	4,659.00	
Bear River Coal Co.....	12,462.15	9,000.00		3,462.15
Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Co.....	509,095.20	421,000.00		88,095.20
Hotchkiss Coal Co.....	30,826.40	37,000.00	6,173.60	
Sheridan Coal Co.....	30,571.50	25,000.00		5,571.50
Owl Creek Coal Co.....	243,200.15	183,800.00		59,400.15
Big Horn Collieries Co.....	18,997.00	12,229.35		6,767.65
Buffalo-Wyoming Coal Co.....	8,353.67	6,981.75		1,371.92
Wyodak Coal & Mfg. Co.....	92,257.21	82,250.00		10,007.21
	4,863,672.08	4,009,663.60	26,505.10	880,513.58
Wagon Mines	136,693.69	136,693.69		
Total.....	5,000,365.77	4,146,357.29		
Total Tonnage for 1931.....	5,000,365.77			
Estimated Total for 1932.....	4,146,357.29			
Decrease.....	854,008.48	or approximately seventeen per cent.		

It will be observed that the output of Wyoming coal fell off about seventeen per cent from 1931: four companies, two in the Rock Springs District, one in the Kemmerer District and one in the northern part of the state showing gains. The Union Pacific Coal Company fell off about 18.5 per cent, its 1932 production, though the smallest in many years, now approximates that of all the other Wyoming coal mines combined.

Illinois Wage Scale Extended

ON DECEMBER 22nd, the Illinois Coal Operators Association and the United Mine Workers of America jointly signed an extension of the present wage contract originally written to expire March 31st next, for a period of two years, the new contract expiring March 31, 1935, the wages and working conditions remaining unchanged.

International President John L. Lewis is quoted as making the statement that the extension of the present agreement will undoubtedly sound the "death knell" of the rebellious union, the Progressive Miners of America. Mr. Lewis further said, "It will insure peace and stability in Illinois coal fields until 1935, enabling operators to make long term contracts to deliver coal, guaranteeing the public an adequate supply of fuel, putting at rest rumors of a break between the Operators Association and the U. M. W. of A."

The Accident Toll of Christmas

THE grim spectre Death, again rode his white horse into the nation's Christmas holiday. An early survey of accidental deaths occurring Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, Saturday and Sunday, shows a total of 164 deaths.

The Moweaqua, Illinois, mine explosion took 54 lives, automobile accidents 78, trains 5, firearms 4, drowning 8, poison liquor 6, other causes 9. This amazing record for two holidays recalls the words of the pagan poet philosopher, "We dance along Death's icy brink, but is the dance less full of fun?"

Death of Mr. John C. Schoning

MR. JOHN C. SCHONING, Safety Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, was found dead in his room in a Centralia, Washington, hotel late in the afternoon of December 22. Mr. Schoning had recently completed a Mine Safety training course at Tono mine, calling at the mine office on the afternoon of December 21 to prepare for the award of First Aid Certificates. At that time Mr. Schoning complained to Mr. E. C. Way of not feeling well, and because of his obvious condition several of those present suggested that a Safety Training course, scheduled for the evening of December 21st at Centralia be postponed. Mr. Way tried to get Mr. Schoning through the hotel telephone the same

evening without reply, and it is believed that Mr. Schoning died shortly after reaching his room.

John C. Schoning was a man of fine character, a conscientious worker in the field of Mine Safety, and a patient and most thorough instructor. His passing will be felt keenly by his many friends who live on the Pacific Coast and the news comes as a shock to the Tono men now living in Wyoming, who worked with him in Mine Safety work.

Christmas Concert and Benefit Dance

THE Union Pacific Coal Company band, under the direction of Mr. James Sartoris, McAuliffe's Kiltie Band, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Wallace, Pipe Major and Art Anderson, Drum Major, the King Coal Chorus, W. Leo Hovorka, Director, and Concertmaster Eugene Rizzi, Violinist, gave a splendid concert at the Old Timers' Building Friday, December 9, 1932. The entertainment was sponsored by the Community Council of No. Four in order to raise funds for a Christmas treat for the children of No. Four Town.

The concert was an excellent one and deserved much better patronage, the extremely cold weather no doubt accounting for the relatively small number present.

The band was up to its high standard of excellence; the Kiltie Band, with its colorful uniforms, added much to the interest of the entertainment; and the King Coal Chorus met with a wonderful reception. This is a chorus of Rock Springs men whom Mr. Hovorka has trained during the last year and it is an excellent aggregation of vocalists. The chorus and the leader are to be congratulated on their splendid musical ability. Of outstanding interest were the violin numbers by Concertmaster Eugene Rizzi, who has recently returned to this country from Vienna.

The following program was rendered:

1. March, "El Capitan".....(*Sousa*)
2. "Bohemian Girl".....(*Balfe*)
(Grand selection from Balfe's opera)
3. McAuliffe's Kiltie Band.....*Selected*
4. "Reconciliation"—Polka.....(*Drigo*)
(A duet for clarinets from the ballet,
"Les Millions D'Arlequin")
5. March, "Washington Grays".....(*Grafulla*)
6. King Coal Chorus. W. Leo Hovorka, Director
(a) "Pale In the Amber West".....(*Parks*)
(b) "The Ranger's Song" (from Rio
Rita).....(*Tierney*)
(c) "Auf Wiedersehen".....(*Ager*)
7. "Euphinius"—Polka.....(*Miller*)
(Baritone Solo by Steve Oresti)
8. March, "Alla Piamontes".....
.....(*By Director James Sartoris*)
(Baritone Obligato by Steve Oresti and
Howard Johnson)

9. Concertmaster EUGENE RIZZI
(a) "Ave Maria".....(*Bach-Gounod*)
(b) "Perpetuum Mobile".....(*Fr. Ries*)
(Both numbers by special request.)
10. "Hungarian Fantasia".....(*Tobani*)
11. March, "Los Angeles Pilgrimage".....(*Bellstedt*)
12. Dance—with IKE'S ORCHESTRA.

At the close of the concert, a dance was held.

The thanks of the Community are due all who participated in the program, and who donated their services for so worthy a cause.

Arthritis of the Spine

By R. M. WATKINS, M. D., Medical Advisor
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

ARTHRITIS involving the vertebrae or bones of the spinal column is responsible for many of the ills of mankind and is not a condition which is always recognized. It consists of inflammation involving the joints between the various bones of the spine.

Beginning from above and going downward, we find in the neck seven cervical vertebrae; below them twelve dorsal or thoracic vertebrae and finally five lumbar vertebrae. The lowest lumbar vertebrae impinges on the sacrum which is a large bone forming part of the pelvic girdle and hips. Therefore, it may be said that we have twenty-four of these square shaped vertebrae which hold our trunks erect and which are responsible for our posture, to a great extent.

The individual vertebra has certain processes of bone extending out from its body. The body is cylindrical in shape and the processes or bony protuberances extend out to both sides and to the rear. These vertebrae or bones of the spine are knit together in a remarkable fashion. It must be remembered that the spine must possess a great deal of flexibility so that we can bend it in any direction, toward the front, the back and to the sides and also at any angle between these points. To accomplish these things the spine must be elastic and flexible when we wish it to be, and yet stout enough to hold us quiet and firm when we need to put a strain on the back as in heavy lifting, etc.

Because of these required movements it may be understood that the joints between the bones of the spine are numerous and highly developed. The upper and lower surfaces of the bodies of the vertebrae are smooth to permit rubbing between them and there are also joints between the lateral bony processes all the way down the spine as well as joints between the posterior protuberances. Some of these are not true joints in the literal sense of the word but they all allow play between the joints. Further structures are the intervertebral discs which are flat plates inserted between the bodies of the vertebrae and are made up of cartilage. Cartilage is slightly elastic and the presence of the discs

(Continued on opposite page.)

—≡≡≡ He Old Timers ≡≡≡—

The John W. Randolph Family



This group is the four Randolph brothers, all of whom are on our payrolls, as below. They are sons of Rev. John W. Randolph, former employe and at one time Pastor of A. M. E. Church here, now a resident of Los Angeles, where he makes his home with a married daughter.

John Wallace Randolph (top—left), entered the service at Rock Springs No. 8 Mine in April, 1912, and is still employed on mechanical loaders in that mine. Married, no children.

Louis Victor Randolph (top—right), entered the service at Rock Springs No. 2 Mine in May, 1925, and is now employed as motorman in No. 8 Mine. Married, 2 children, Louis Richard, 3 years of age and Richard Marlin, 2 years.

Clinton Randolph (bottom—left), started to work at Rock Springs No. 7 Mine in October, 1913, and is now employed on mechanical loaders in No. 4 Mine. Married, 1 child, Clinton, Jr., 4 years of age.

Cyrus Jefferson Randolph (bottom—right), entered the service at Rock Springs No. 9 Mine in June, 1910. Married, 1 child, Dana, 11 years of age. Cyrus is now employed on a Northern Loader in No. 8 Mine.

Cyrus and John (Jr.) are both members of the Old Timers Association.

Erratum in Naming Old Timers Group

In December issue of our Magazine, page 497, attention is called by Hon. D. G. Thomas, to the fact that the man standing in the doorway is not Gus Paulson but is Wilbur S. Hawes, who was As-

sistant Superintendent, Mine No. 1, Rock Springs, February to June, 1886.

Obituary

George Sulenta, employed as Loader in Mine No. 4, died in the Wyoming State Hospital December 2, 1932. He was born April 24, 1884, in Jugoslavia and entered our employ at Rock Springs in March, 1906. He was a single man and a member of the Old Timers Association. The sympathy of the community is extended to his relatives.

The New Year

The sun is just rising on the morning of another day, the first day of a new year. What can I wish that this day, this year may bring me? Nothing that shall make the world of others poorer, nothing at the expense of other men; but just those few things which in their coming do not stop with me, but touch me rather, as they pass and gather strength:

"A few friends who understand me, and yet remain my friends.

"A work to do which has real value without which the world would feel poorer.

"A mind unafraid to travel even though the trail be not blazed.

"An understanding heart.

"A sight of the eternal hills and unresting sea and of something beautiful the hand of man has made.

"A sense of humor and a power to laugh.

"A leisure with nothing to do.

"A few moments of quiet, silent meditation. The sense of the presence of God.

"And patience to wait for the coming of these things, with wisdom to know them when they come."

—"A Morning Wish" by W. R. HUNT.

Arthritis of the Spine

(Continued from page 10)

helps greatly to increase the flexibility of the spine.

In children particularly the vertebrae are fairly soft and the intervertebral discs very elastic to the extent that their spines are very flexible. It is well known that dancers and contortionists begin their training in early childhood when they are extremely supple and by dint of constant practice are able to keep the spine so flexible that they are able to go through their performances at an age which would be considered impossible to one who has begun such training in later life.

This has a practical bearing because there is in
(Please turn to page 20)

Christmas Activities in the Various Mining Districts

Winton

THE annual Community Christmas program was held in the Amusement Hall, Friday evening, December 23, 1932. The tree set on the stage was beautifully trimmed with lights and Christmas decorations shining in their full glory, a fireplace in the background, all presenting a very cozy holiday atmosphere. The Hall itself was very pretty with bells and decorations that smacked of the Christmas spirit. The following program was presented by the Winton schools:

The Christmas Path.....Lower Grades
Getting Ready Margaret Jolly
The Best Way to Christmas...5th and 6th Grades
After Christmas Blanche Foster
Christmas Bells Mary Wilson
The "Dolefullest" Christmas...7th and 8th Grades
Joe's Stocking and Mine.....Catherine Uram
Susette Goes Christmas.....7th and 8th Grades
Music and Christmas Carols by ensemble.

Music for the entertainment was furnished by Groutage and his orchestra.

Following the above program Santa Claus appeared on the scene and each child was presented with a big bag of candy, fruit and nuts, each child also receiving a silver quarter with which to enjoy himself on Christmas day.

After all the children had been satisfied, the seats were cleared from the floor and dancing was enjoyed by those present.

Reliance

On the evening of December 24, the Union Sunday School put on a Christmas program in the High School Gymnasium, the Community Council having arranged with Santa Claus to be there with candy and nuts for all the children in the district.

Two Christmas trees were trimmed and lighted, one in the School Gymnasium where Santa Claus gave out candy and nuts to the children, and the other tree on the outside of the Bungalow.

Baskets of food were delivered to the needy, under the guidance of members of the Community Council.

Contributions toward the Christmas Fund were made by all the men in the district.

Hanna

Due to the ravages of the "flu" epidemic which caused the closing down of the Public Schools the greater portion of the month, the Christmas festivities were necessarily curtailed.

A brief program of one hour's duration was put on Saturday night, December 24th, at the Theatre, the usual Christmas tree occupying the center of

the stage. Candy, nuts and fruit were distributed to the youngsters and community singing was led by members of the church choirs.

Superior

No Christmas program or entertainment was scheduled for this District, the Community Council feeling that the work that is being done for the unemployed absorbed the resources of the community. Many relief cases are being given close attention and the charitably inclined are doing everything within their power to alleviate hunger and sickness amongst the unfortunate.

Rock Springs

The Old Timers' Building was filled to capacity on Friday evening, December 23rd, with the children from No. 4 Community accompanied by their parents, the event being the Christmas Program and Tree sponsored annually by the Community Council mentioned, and the affair was enjoyed very much by the children and parents alike. The tree this year was resplendent with electric lights and other decorations.

The program consisted of the following numbers:

Song, "Holy Night"....Senior Troop Girl Scouts
Song, "Away in a Manger".....
.....Junior Troop Girl Scouts
Violin Solo.....Nora Sinn
Piano Accompanist, Sarah Sinn
Christmas Play.....
.....First Grade Pupils of Lowell School
Song, Luther's "Cradle Hymn"..Mildred Monteith
Candle Drill..Third Grade Pupils of Lowell School

At the conclusion of the program, Santa Claus emerged from the fireplace and mingled with the children, after which each child was presented with a bag of mixed candy and nuts.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST

Husband (who has just secured a job): "Cheer up. The tide has turned. I've found a job as a night watchman."

Wife: "Well, if that ain't aggravatin'. I've only just finished makin' ye a couple o' new night shirts."

BEING NONCHALANT

Book Canvasser (to little boy at gate of villa): "Is your mother at home?"

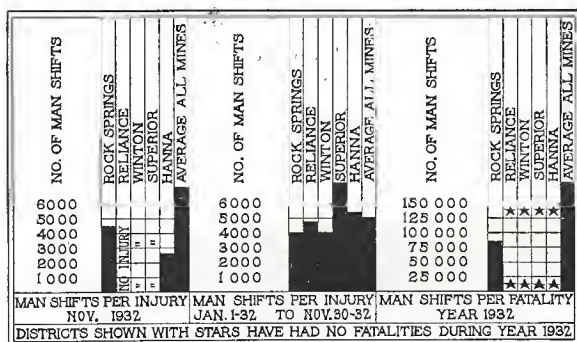
Little Boy (politely): "Yes, sir."

Canvasser (after knocking a dozen times): "I thought you said your mother was at home?"

Boy: "Yes, she is, sir; but I don't live here."

Make It Safe

November Accident Graph



HURRAH! The graph for the month of November shows that we have three districts, Reliance, Winton and Superior without any lost-time accidents. This is the second occasion this year that more than two districts have had a clear record. These three districts worked a total of 14,201 man shifts and all men in Reliance No. 1 and No. 4 Mines, Winton No. 1 Mine, Superior "B", "C" and "E" Mines, Hanna No. 6 Mine, and all surface men at all districts are to be commended for the efforts they put forth in making this possible.

However, the severity of the four accidents that occurred during the month is bad. Three amputations were necessary, one employe losing a leg as the result of his accident, another losing a thumb and a third losing a toe. These three injuries are indeed very serious, the men being crippled and maimed for life.

Superior is leading all districts for the year with 9,465 man shifts per injury. Hanna lost ground during the month, but still is in second place with 5,403 man shifts per injury; Reliance is third, with 4,759 man shifts per injury; Winton came from behind this month, its average for the year being 4,020 man shifts per injury. Rock Springs has dropped to fifth place with 3,948 man shifts per injury.

For the eleven months period ending November

30th, there have been 298,150 man shifts worked with 59 serious injuries, this including one fatal injury. The man shifts per injury are 5,053 or an increase of 103.25% over the corresponding period of 1931.

BY MINES NOVEMBER, 1932

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Man-shifts Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	3,321	2	1,661
Rock Springs No. 8..	4,074	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	1,598	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	2,381	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside....	755	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	3,444	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	911	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	1,723	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	1,721	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	30	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	1,877	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	1,359	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	813	1	813
Hanna No. 4.....	2,641	1	2,641
Hanna No. 6.....	174	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	1,884	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1932

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Man-shifts Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	29,472	11	2,679
Rock Springs No. 8..	39,661	9	4,407
Rock Springs Outside.	17,715	2	8,858
Reliance No. 1.	25,184	5	5,037
Reliance Outside ...	8,130	2	4,065
Winton No. 1.....	37,965	12	3,164
Winton Outside.....	10,274	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	19,674	1	19,674
Superior "C".....	19,187	1	19,187

MINOR AND SERIOUS INJURIES IN NOVEMBER, 1932

Name	Nature of Injury	Period of Disability	District
Ernest Anselmi	Amputation of left leg above knee	Est. 90 days	Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine
Alex Jelouchan	Foreign body in right eye	Actual 15 days	Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine
John While	Amputation of right thumb	Not Known	Hanna, No. 2 Mine
Mike Sevenikar	Amputation of left big toe	Not Known	Hanna, No. 4 Mine

TOTAL Estimated 225 days

Superior "D".....	354	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	21,370	5	4,274
Superior Outside ...	15,137	1	15,137
Hanna No. 2.....	8,779	4	2,195
Hanna No. 4.....	13,977	6	2,330
Hanna No. 6.....	1,821	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	19,450	0	No Injury

BY DISTRICTS
NOVEMBER, 1932

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs.....	8,993	2	4,497
Reliance	3,136	0	No Injury
Winton	4,355	0	No Injury
Superior	6,710	0	No Injury
Hanna	5,512	2	2,756

All Districts.....	28,706	4	7,127
Same Period, 1931..	33,224	11	3,020
136% Increase in Man-shifts Per Injury.			

PERIOD JANUARY 1, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1932

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs	86,848	22	3,948
Reliance	33,314	7	4,759
Winton	48,239	12	4,020
Superior	75,722	8	9,465
Hanna	54,027	10	5,403

All Districts.....	298,150	59	5,053
Same Period, 1931..	362,977	146	2,486
103% Increase in Man-shifts Per Injury.			

The Song of the Safety Scoffer

The Safety Scoffer said: "What Ho, there is no danger here. I've been around this joint for years—there's nothing that I fear. You guys who sing the safety song give me a stomach pain. I like to sing—but here's one tune that goes against the grain."

And thus he raved and ranted while his buddies did their stuff and finally they realized that he was mainly bluff. You've met such gents, I'm sure you have, you've heard their half baked junk, which, summed up in a word or two, says: "Safety is the bunk." But the gang kept working safely in spite of all his knocking. "He's riding for a fall," they said, "he'll get an awful socking."

One day this Scoffer yanked a guard he thought was in the way. "The darned thing isn't any good," was the last they heard him say. He woke up some time later with a nurse beside the bed. He blinked his eyes and wondered—then tried to scratch his head. But his "scratcher" wouldn't function worth a darn. I must declare, for, the old right paw was missing—it simply wasn't there!

If you'd like to have the moral, well kindly make this note: The guy who "kids" the safety work may some day be the goat!

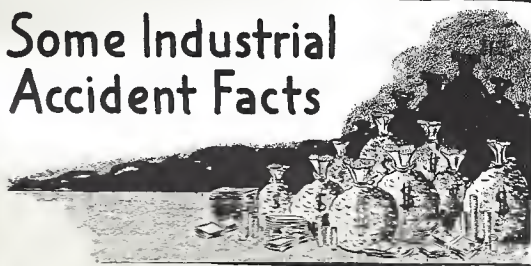
—Shorty Sez Stories No. 13.
National Safety Council.

November Injuries

ERNEST ANSELM—Trip-lander—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Amputation of left leg above the knee. Period of disability estimated 90 days. Ernest had landed the first half of a loaded trip on the parting. He then coupled the hoisting rope to six empties, "belled" the hoistman, and the empty trip was pulled above a spring throw-switch. The hoistman received two bells for lowering the trip which was supposed to go straight down the slope. At the same time, Ernest turned his back on the empty trip and was taking a broken switch point or latch off the loaded trip, when the empty trip, instead of going down the slope, came down the loaded track on the landing or parting and caught his leg between the bumpers of the loaded and empty cars, completely crushing the bone and muscles from the ankle to the knee. One of two things was probably the direct cause of this accident. The switch was not completely thrown after the loaded trip passed over it, or the empty trip threw the switch when hoisted before being lowered down the slope. The switch prior to the accident had never been reported as having failed to work properly. This injury to Ernest is one of the most regrettable that has occurred this year, his injury is so permanent. He no doubt owes his life to his own presence of mind by checking the flow of blood until first aid was administered. This

(Please turn to page 17)

Some Industrial Accident Facts



INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS COST \$643,000,000 LAST YEAR!



ONE OUT OF
EVERY 6 CUTS
AND LACERATIONS
BECAME INFECTED!

IF YOU ARE INJURED IN AN ACCIDENT—

THERE'S ONE CHANCE IN 91 YOU'LL BE KILLED
ONE CHANCE IN 2,000 YOU'LL BE PERMANENTLY DISABLED
THE REST OF YOUR LIFE
ONE CHANCE IN 26 YOU'LL BE PARTIALLY DISABLED THE
REST OF YOUR LIFE

WHY TAKE A CHANCE?

The Scots Celebrate This Event

ON JANUARY 25TH, 1933, occurs the 174th natal anniversary of the greatest of Scottish poets, Robert Burns. Born in an humble cottage in 1759 near the Bridge of Doon, Ayrshire, the son of William Burness, (as his father spelled the name) himself born in Kincardineshire.

"Bobbie" in a description of his early youth wrote "My father was thrown by early misfortune on the world at large, where, after many years' wanderings and sojournings, he picked up a pretty large quantity of observation and experience, to which I am indebted for most of my little pretensions to wisdom. I have met with few who understood men, their manners, and their ways, equal to him; but stubborn ungainly integrity, and head-



Robert Burns

long ungovernable irascibility, are disqualifying circumstances, consequently I was born a very poor man's son." "It was his father's dearest wish and prayer to have it in his power to keep his children under his own eye 'till they could discern between good and evil."

Of his school days, he admits "having a very retentive memory, a stubborn, sturdy something in his disposition, and enthusiastic idiotic piety, the latter because of his being but a child." Was an excellent English scholar. Says "in his infant and boyish days, he owed much to an old woman named Betty Davidson, who resided at times with the Burness family, she being remarkable for her ignorance, credulity and superstition, being the possessor of the largest collection in the country of tales and songs concerning devils, ghosts, fairies, brownies, etc., etc." Thus in him "were cultivated the latent seeds of poetry, together with the strong effect on his imagination, that, sometimes in his nocturnal rambles, he sometimes kept a sharp lookout in

suspicious places, and, tho' none more skeptical than himself in such matters, it often took an effort of philosophy to shake off these idle terrors."

Of his school-days in his teens, he took up mensuration, surveying, geometry, trigonometry, etc. He read considerably and states "he had many unfinished bits on hand which he finished whenever the muse overtook him." No mention will be made here of his many affairs of the heart, nor of his drinking propensities. His efforts were turned to farming, but, what with poor seed, poor crops account late harvest, he soon sickened of that. He had made plans to go to the West Indies, but, in order to raise funds for the trip, concluded to gather together some of his effusions and see what they would bring on the market. They, apparently, were quite favorably received by connoisseurs in Edinburgh and Bobby sold the Edinburgh edition of his poems for £500. With the money he again resumed farming on the banks of the Nith. The farm proved a ruinous speculation and he afterwards gave it up, removing to Dumfries, remaining in that place until his passing. Debt and difficulties, as well as poor health, besieged him, a change of air was tried but without avail, cold and fever clutched him terminating his life on July 21, 1796.

Many letters of Burns hitherto unprinted have recently been unearthed and it has been truly related that "no man has ever written more simply, honestly and understandingly about himself." In his epistle addressed to Dr. John Moore, a portion of which is first above quoted, he quite manfully unbosoms himself in his own sincere way. Only 37 years old at his death, one can appreciate that he crowded into the last eight years of his life such an amount of work as would have taxed a more robust person.

On the date first herein mentioned, his praises will be sung throughout the world, wherever Scots may be found, whether by members of the Caledonian Club, St. Andrews Society, or other organizations from the "land o' cakes."

The Editor's Lament

Getting out a paper is no picnic:

If we publish original matter, they say we lack variety.

If we publish things from other papers, we are too lazy to write.

If we stay on our job, we ought to be out rustling news.

If we don't print contributions, we don't show proper appreciation.

If we do print them, the paper is filled with "junk".

Like as not, some fellow will say we swiped this from another paper.

He's right! we did.

Dedication of Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Rock Springs

*"This is a day which the Lord hath made:
let us be glad and rejoice herein."*

THUS quoted The Right Reverend Bishop McGovern, in his sermon on Sunday, December 11, following the dedication of the new South Side Roman Catholic Church, or to be more exact, the "Church of Our Lady of Sorrows of Rock Springs," the construction of which during the past seven months, had been followed with interest by many of our citizens.

The Church is a beautiful structure; one of which Rock Springs might well be proud. The walls are of buff colored brick with terra cotta trimmings. The roof is of attractive tile, with red, black and cream colors predominating. Romanesque style of architecture, used so largely in parts

of Europe during the years 800 to 1300, modified with changing years and modern methods of building, has been followed throughout the structure. The tower is of Campanile style, that is built separate from the Church.

The furnishings are in keeping with the exterior. The woodwork and seats are of oak and the figures on the Stations of the Cross, depicting Christ's journey to Calvary and His death, are of carved wood. Marble has been used for the altar, the Romanesque motif being further exemplified in the canopy and background. The windows are of beautiful art glass, the large Rose window in the front being in the form of a Celtic cross.

The body of the Church will comfortably seat 300 people, with room for several more in the balcony. The heating system comprises automatic stoking equipment and concealed radiators.

By 10:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, despite the extremely cold weather, a large crowd had gathered outside the Church to witness the dedicatory services, Rock Springs Council of the Knights of Columbus being present in a body. As is the custom, the outside of the building was blessed first and then the inside, the ceremony being conducted by Bishop McGovern. The people were



Rev. S. A. Welsh.

then admitted and filled the Church to its capacity. The dedication was followed by a Solemn High Mass, the pastor, Rev. S. A. Welsh, being Celebrant, Rev. Henry Schellinger of Green River, Deacon, and Rev. John Sullivan, Sub-deacon. Rev. James A. Hartmann of Cheyenne was Master of Ceremonies and Rev. Albin Gnidovec, Pastor of Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church of Rock Springs, Deacon of Honor to the Bishop. Ten Fourth Degree members of the Knights of Columbus formed a guard of honor. The music for the dedication and Mass was beautifully rendered, under the direction of W. Leo Hovorka, by a mixed choir, with orchestral accompaniment.

A masterful sermon and one very appropriate for the occasion was delivered by Bishop McGovern on the subject, "The Divine Plan of the Church." He described in clear and simple language how—"In every age and in every country men have desired to hold converse with the Creator, in order that they might ascertain his will and purpose in their regard." How Moses "in a day long past, struck the rock in the desert and springs of sweet water refreshed a famished people."

He told how the Lord entrusted the responsibility of carrying the truth of his divinity to all the earth and of the building of temples for worship of God. The beauty of the new Church was described and words of the highest praise and appreciation given to the Pastor, Father Welsh, to the members of the parish for their loyal co-operation and to all those who by their encouragement and friendly interest brought about the consummation for which all had so long striven.

It is learned from an edition of the Rock Springs Miner, published on May 17, 1897, that the first Roman Catholic Church in this city occupied a site on No. 2 Hill. It was built in 1884 and enlarged in 1890. Up to 1887, there was no regular pastor, but in December of that year, Father Delahunty assumed the spiritual guidance of the congregation. He was Pastor for sixteen years and during his administration, many improvements were made and considerable property acquired. It was said of Father Delahunty that, "In this community he was respected and by his congregation loved. His visitations were never over and his labors were unceasing. The rich and the poor alike welcomed his coming and regretted his departure." The same may be said of his successor, the Reverend S. A. Welsh, present Pastor. Father Welsh was born in New Jersey some 42 years ago and completed his studies at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, New York. He was ordained to the Priesthood for



the Diocese of Cheyenne, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on September 1, 1918, coming to Wyoming some five weeks later. He at once began a vigorous program of organization, improvement and devotion to his parish. Among his first activities was the renovation of the old church and rectory, but his great ambition was to erect a more fitting place of worship for his people and this hope was realized in the dedication of the beautiful church on Sunday, December 11, 1932.

Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Rock Springs, The New South Side Catholic Church, Dedicated Sunday, December 11, 1932.

November Injuries

(Continued from page 14)

is one instance where one's own knowledge of first aid applied properly saved a life. This is a type of accident that can occur again unless each and every haulage man keeps ever on the alert, always watchful, and keeping uppermost in his mind that a moving car on a heavy pitch does queer things and can cause many injuries unless carefully watched.

ALEX JELOUCHAN—Miner—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Foreign body in right eye. Period of disability 15 days. Alex claims that while he was shoveling coal into a car some water flew from the shovel into his eye. Foreign bodies getting into the eyes from shovels are much more numerous than they used to be. If they continue, the time is not very far off until everyone in the mines will be required to wear goggles continuously while at work.

JOHN WHILE—Miner—Hanna No. 2 Mine. Amputation of right thumb. Period of disability not known. John was loading coal with his two partners and while he was lifting a chunk of coal onto a car, a piece of rock scale fell from the roof, twenty-four feet in height, striking his thumb, lacerating and fracturing it so severely that it had to be amputated. Extreme precaution is used at Hanna in handling this

roof scale, but, even with all the care taken, injuries of this nature happen occasionally.

MIKE SEVENIKAR—Machine Runner—Hanna No. 4 Mine. Amputation of left big toe. Period of disability not known. While Mike was helping to pull down a loose piece of rock with a bar, the rock fell unexpectedly, causing him to lose his balance. In trying to regain it, he stepped in the path of the falling rock, receiving a laceration and fracture of the big toe that became infected. Mike was doing the correct thing in barring down the rock as his action undoubtedly kept himself or some other workman from being killed by falling rock. Too bad he lost his balance as it caused him the loss of a toe.

First Footing

Wait a minute! I forgot. Perhaps I shall have to explain to you what "First footing" means. A friend of mine said "First footing" to me some years ago, and I said, "What do you mean?" He told me that in Scotland the first person to enter a house after the beginning of the year brings something with him, even if it is only a piece of coal or a log for the fire. On entering the house the caller shouts "First footing!" hoping that he is the first person to enter the house.

— Engineering Department —

Alloys of Iron*

By C. E. SWANN

ALLOYS, a term applied in its broadest sense to any metallic substance which is not a chemical element. If this definition is taken literally all of the metals of commerce could be regarded as alloys, since even the purest ones contain some foreign substance. It is the practice, however, to classify the metallic materials of commerce into two main groups—pure or commercially pure metals and alloys. The commercial metals are often graded with respect to the nature and amount of impurities present, thus giving some justification for differentiating between a “commercially pure” metal and an alloy.

A definition of alloy is given by the American Society for Testing Materials, 1927, as follows: “A substance having metallic properties, consisting of two or more metallic elements or of metallic and non-metallic elements, which are capable of being mixed with each other when molten, and have not separated into distinct layers when solid.” Although this definition suggests what should obtain in the molten condition—and most alloys are prepared by melting—they may be made in other ways. One of the oldest alloys is steel, composed essentially of iron and carbon. The old method of adding carbon was by heating solid iron in charcoal or in the reducing portions of wood fires, similar in principle to the present methods of adding carbon to solid iron or steel by carburization. Also alloys may be formed by mixing metal powders and heating to a temperature below the melting point, and they may be formed directly by electro-deposition.

Alloys of iron are not wholly new inventions. The Creator gave us the first alloys in the meteors which consist of iron nickel and cobalt. Faraday seems to have been the first human to attempt to improve iron by adding other metals. He was a century in advance of the times. Early history records evidence of the use of iron as early as the third century B. C., also evidence of the use of alloys of iron in the early Christian Era but aside from the invention of “Musket Steel” about 1860, there was no activity in alloy iron and steel production until the classic investigations by Sir Robert Hadfield of manganese, chromium, silicon and aluminum steels during the late eighties and early nineties. James Riley made a valuable contribution to nickel steel during this period. Iron has a strong affinity for nickel and alloys with it in all

proportions readily. Resistance to corrosion is its principal peculiarity. Numerous tests have been made, especially in sea water, which is very destructive to iron or steel, the results of which have demonstrated the fact that nickel steel when used alone would outlast the best of ordinary steels. This was proved by tests with propellers, torpedo netting, metal sheathing for vessel bottoms, etc. There seems some doubt, however, as to its applicability to boilers, where its high elastic limit would permit much lighter construction. Some experiments indicate that nickel steel corrodes rapidly in pure water and in the presence of various boiler compounds, while on the other hand an English authority cites an experiment indicating a corrosion of but one-half to three-quarters that of ordinary steel.

Nickel steel is a noble metal, for while it has a remarkable resistance to applied stresses, yet it is almost as easily worked as soft steel, is not brittle while hot or cold, is not much affected by tempering or annealing as compared with carbon steel, and is remarkably homogeneous.

Beginning the new century, three developments exerted a tremendous influence upon industry in Europe and America: First, the internal combustion motor, the automobile, and other forms of high power and high speed machines were developed. These created a demand for better materials. Second, commercial use of electric steel-making furnaces followed experiments with many types during the last decade of the 19th century. These furnaces provided means for producing the superior steels that the new engineering developments required. Third, the American discovery of high-speed steel, first exploited at the Paris Exposition in 1900, provided means of fabricating the new materials at speeds never before dreamed. After bringing about a revolution in machine tools capable of fully utilizing high speed steel, industry moved forward rapidly in production of automatic machinery and interchangeable parts.

Although new metals have become available (vanadium, zirconium, molybdenum, titanium and others) in the main, alloy steels are interchangeable, i. e. by heat treatment and control of carbon, they may be given approximately equal mechanical characteristics. It would be hard for many an engineer to give reasons why he uses chromium-nickel steel, while a neighbor uses chromium-vanadium and another uses straight nickel steel for somewhat similar parts.

High-speed steel was an evolution from Musket air-hardening steel, a tungsten-manganese alloy. In 1903 experiments were made with the addition of vanadium; efficiency was increased from two to

*Information from November, 1932, issue of Research Narratives, and other sources.

three times. This resulted in 18—4—1, meaning 18 per cent tungsten, 4 per cent chromium and one per cent vanadium, a standard type for over 25 years for all-around purposes.

Introduction of 35 per cent of cobalt into permanent magnet steel by Honda, increased the coercive or drawing force about four times without sacrificing residual induction, but it is expensive, limited to special purposes where lightness is desirable, as in aviation instruments. It was decided during the war that chromium made a satisfactory substitute for tungsten in permanent magnet steel. Owing to shortage of tungsten, a chromium steel has largely supplanted tungsten permanent magnet steel.

Nickel steels were investigated in complete series from pure iron to pure nickel, but it remained for Guillaume to discover their peculiar expansion features. One with about 36 per cent of nickel has practically no expansion within ordinary ranges of temperature. He also discovered an alloy with practically constant elastic modulus or measure. Some iron-nickel alloys possess unique magnetic properties. Ones with about 50 per cent and 78 per cent nickel, suitably heat treated, develop an initial permeability many times higher than the purest iron, and, until this discovery, were considered the criteria for high magnetic induction. Other nickel alloys were non-magnetic. Within this single system we have a range of magnetic permeabilities, i. e. ability to penetrate and pass through, between one and sixty thousand or higher, in dilatation, or act of expanding, a range from zero to eighteen parts per million per degree centigrade.

Hadfield's addition of silicon to soft iron, greatly increasing electrical resistance without interfering with magnetic characteristics, developed into a commercial product of tremendous importance in the manufacture of transformers and other electrical equipment. Hadfield's manganese steel was the first ferrous product which could be softened and toughened by the very means used to harden all steels previously known. When softened it showed great resistance to wear and could not be commercially cut.

Brearley discovered stainless steel nearly twenty years ago. Chromium irons have been of inestimable value to manufacturing chemistry. Engineering nickel and chromium-nickel steels were available long before the automatic demand for them arose, and stainless steel and the austenitic (low elastic limit value) chromium nickel corrosion-resistant steels were developed over fifteen years ago but had to wait fully ten years for a substantial market.

Steels of many kinds may absorb nitrogen, but it remained for Dr. Fry to discover that aluminum as a substantial addition greatly increased this absorption and the hardness of the steel, a hardness so much greater than produced by quenching

(tempering in oil) that new testing methods had to be developed. The alloys of iron have been of great value in the development of the electrical industry.

Some Thoughts on New Years Day

*"Yesterday is already a dream
And tomorrow is only a vision,
But today well lived makes every yesterday a
dream of happiness,
And every tomorrow a vision of hope.
Look well, therefore, to this day."*—SANSKRIT.

THIS holiday would not run true to form if we did not at this time take inventory and reflect on some habit formed during the past and resolve to eliminate it throughout the forthcoming year. It may be remembered that during Lent we decide, for instance, to eschew candy, omit coffee, stop smoking, the use of slang, and many other practices, so why not at the outset of 1933 put into effect some worth-while resolution. We do not mean to insinuate that one should stop playing contract, commence a diet, or discard your red flannels for lighter weight, or anything that might interfere with the state of health.

Now is here 1933, with 365 blank pages—what entries will be shown on them by December 31st? What accomplishments? In the words of Bacon, at this time quite appropriate:

"That which is past and gone is irrevocable, and wise men have enough to do with the present and what is to come; therefore they do but trifle with themselves who labor in past matters."

Do not permit the good plans you intend to put in effect end in resolutions only; start on them and keep on with your endeavors, so that, at the conclusion of 1933, you may truly say, "Well, I have accomplished something worth while."

The Chinese celebration of their New Year occurs between January 21st and February 19th, and, Whoopee! the fireworks that are consumed during the festival, and "big doings" lasting nearly a month.

The Hebrew people maintain the ancient custom of worshipping the arrival of New Years Day in September.

In olden times, the Athenians' year started in June, that of the Macedonians in September; the Romans in March, and in later years, January; the Persians on August 11th, and the ancient Mexicans on February 23rd.

The idea of welcoming the New Year dates back to 3,000 B. C., presumably started by the Babylonians.

In England, until 1752, December 25th and March 25th, were classed as New Years Day, changing in the year mentioned to January 1st.

Arthritis of the Spine

(Continued from page 11)

normal persons a tendency for hardening of the bones as they age, and particularly hardening of the bony formation in cartilage tissue. Therefore, in older people the x-ray will demonstrate quite definite deposits of bony tissue in cartilage throughout the body. In this the intervertebral discs are of no exception and as the process of ossification, as it is called, continues, together with hardening of the cartilaginous tissue, there is a thinning of it so that there is definitely less elastic tissue between the bodies of the vertebrae. From all this explanation it is obvious that as people grow older there is a natural tendency for more or less stiffness of the spine to develop.

It is not this natural stiffness of the spine in which we are interested, but in the diseases which are associated with unnatural or extraordinary rigidity of the spine. This later is termed arthritis because of the mechanical process, namely inflammation of the joints of the spine, which is responsible for it.

Arthritis, or inflammation of the joints, commonly represents inflammation of the normally smooth joint surfaces, so that when the joint surfaces move upon one another the result is not a smooth motion but a restricted movement due to the results of inflammation of the joint surfaces. The body surfaces lose their smoothness and become rough because the bacteria causing the arthritis eat into the surface of the bone slightly. This roughness causes pain when the joint is moved. Sometimes this is so definite that a real grating sound can be heard on motion. The inflammation is more than likely to invade the intervertebral discs of the spine as well as the vertebrae and to cause more or less destruction of these discs.

It is well known that arthritis anywhere in the body is likely to cause pain. We all know that a swollen joint in the hand or knee or elsewhere causes pain upon motion, and many times more or less constant aching. Therefore, it is not difficult to realize that arthritis of the spine will cause pains of various kinds. Thus we are arriving at the important point of this discussion, namely that a good share of the chronic pains and aches in the back are due to arthritic changes in the spine, and many times these changes are unrecognized.

As far as age is concerned, this type of arthritis is not common in the twenties or thirties, but after forty it is a very common disease. Doctors know that there are a large number of patients who are forty who have a chronic complaint of backache. Many times they blame this on the kidneys or on some pelvic disturbance or on other abnormal conditions. As a matter of fact it is much more likely that the patient has more or less inflammation in the spinal column.

The type of pains or aches in arthritis of the spine is extremely variable. In the first place

these depend upon whether the arthritis is local or is general. If the inflammation is throughout all the spine, there will be a considerable sense of stiffness of the back and general aching and the patient will complain that he is able to be comfortable only when he is sitting or standing quietly. He finds that when he lies down and the spine relaxes that there is enough rubbing between the vertebrae to cause pain. If the arthritis is local, there is more likely to be back-ache in only one location. If the disease is local, however, there is a greater tendency for it to be more acute and it is not unusual for it to involve nerve roots at the same location causing referred pain along the course taken by the particular nerves involved; especially is this true of the sciatic nerves. It is not unusual for a patient with intractable sciatica to find out eventually that he has arthritis in the lower spine and lumbar region. Therefore, to summarize this point, we may state that many patients with chronic back-ache have it as a result of arthritis of the spine.

The cause or causes of the disease are more difficult to explain. We recognize a type called the metabolic, which is undoubtedly due to changes which have occurred in the body chemistry and is related to disorders of the glands of internal secretion in which there is an early inflammation and hardening of the intervertebral discs, with some inflammation of the joints of the spine.

In the treatment we depend upon nature to fulfill a certain part. There is a natural tendency for an overgrowth of bone to develop in these cases. This represents an effort on the part of the body to mobilize or fix the joints involved, and in advanced cases of arthritis we see this picture so far advanced that literally the bones of the spine have grown together, there being definite fusion of the surfaces of the bones at all other points. In this advanced stage, the spine is completely stiff and has lost all of its flexibility, sometimes throughout its whole length.

After the condition has supervened the patient has what is called a "poker back" which is perfectly rigid. This is disadvantageous because of the lack of power of bending the back. But to make up for this there is a cessation of back-aches and pain because the inflamed joints no longer rub together.

In treatment then, we expect nature to fulfill a certain amount of this program, but we try to see that the process stops short of complete rigidity of the spine. Therefore, we attempt to correct metabolic disorders that are present and if infection is found, as it usually is, we try to combat this by the removal of diseased teeth, etc. We also use local treatments to the back and sometimes use vaccine, massage and heat. In extreme cases of localized arthritis, operative measures are employed to bring about early artificial fusion of the inflamed joints, with resulting prompt cure of the disease.

Of Interest To Women

A Few Recipes

ROAST DUCK

Duck, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper, 3 tablespoons flour, 4 tablespoons water.

Wash and clean duck. Stuff with apple stuffing. Sew up and place duck upon rack in baking pan. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour. Cover and bake thirty minutes in hot oven. Add water and baste frequently.

APPLE STUFFING

Two cups chopped apples; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon poultry seasoning; 2 cups bread crumbs; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon celery salt; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper seasoning; 1 tablespoon chopped parsley; 4 tablespoons fat, melted; $\frac{1}{3}$ cup boiling water.

Lightly mix ingredients.

CELERY RELISH CRANBERRY

4 cups berries; 2 cups water; 2 cups sugar; $\frac{2}{3}$ cup diced celery; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup diced pickles; $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt.

Carefully look over berries and remove stems and soft berries. Add water. Boil five minutes. Mash well and add sugar and boil four minutes. Cool a little. Add rest of ingredients. Pour into small molds which have been rinsed out of cold water. Set in cold place until stiff.

Are His Eyes Right?

Eye defects are frequently unnoticed by parents. One reason for this is that the child does not complain, for, though he may be half blind, he has no way of appreciating how other children see. The parent should carefully observe whether the child looks at him or at objects with both eyes, or whether one eye wanders outward or inward. In the former case he is what is termed "wall-eyed" and in the latter "cross-eyed."

Complaints of blurred vision, headache or pain in the eyes, or any of the signs given above, indicate that there may be something wrong with the vision, and the eyes should be examined by a physician if this has not already been done in school.

If it is found that the child needs glasses the parent should bear in mind that eyes undergo change and that the glasses may need to be changed in the course of a year or two.—*James F. Rogers, director, Physical Education Division, Bureau of Education.*

Hints and Suggestions for Busy Housekeepers

Grass stains can be removed from tennis flannels by sponging with ammonia and water.

Plain junket if made with a bar of good chocolate grated on top is very much improved and attractive to children.

To remove dirty marks from carpets make a stiff paste of fuller's earth and magnesia and hot water. Leave till dry; brush off briskly with a stiff brush. Try another application if necessary.

Mint sauce made by pounding the mint and sugar in a mortar is much nicer than that made by chopping the mint.

A tablespoonful of borax to every gallon of water both for washing and rinsing will keep flannels soft and a good color.

When making mint sauce, if the mint is dipped in the vinegar before being chopped, it will not turn brown, but will retain its bright fresh color.

To keep gooseberries whole while stewing, boil the water and sugar together first. Put the berries in while the syrup is still boiling; they will be done in a few minutes.

If after washing a lettuce for a salad you loosely put it into a kitchen towel and give the towel a few swift turns in the open air, you will find the lettuce dry and crisp.

Putting a pinch of fine oatmeal in milk puddings gives them a delicious creaminess.

Mix tar and yellow ochre together. It will be a good green color and is excellent for painting rough woodwork or iron.

New potatoes should never be scraped a long time before they are needed and kept in water. Scrape them, rinse them through water and put straight away into boiling water to which salt has been added. They will not be "soapy" if treated in this way.

Obstinate dust stains should not be brushed vigorously, as that will only drive the marks into the material. If a light brushing will not remove them, rub with a soft rag dampened with gasoline and the marks will disappear.

World-wide Activities of Women

MRS. ANNIE W. BRACKETT of Beverly, Mass., retired recently from active service as a telegrapher and was placed on a pension after serving the Boston & Maine railroad for more than forty-seven years.

Only one Russian woman holds the title of commissar, and even her domain is limited to the Russian Federation of Soviet Republics. She is Valentina Yakovleva, commissar of finance for the R. F. S. R.

For the first time in history the names of wives will be listed in the New York directory when the next volume is ready. The last New York directory, published in 1925, left the names of the wives out entirely.

The Church of Transfiguration, better known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," has been famous for marriages of people in all walks of life since 1871. Miss Mary Hanlon has sat at the secretary's desk and welcomed brides and bridegrooms for seventeen years.

Girls in Tokio, Japan, are adopting the pajama ensemble for street wear.

Despite their wealth, women on the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon do manual labor.

Women are to be admitted to government service in Egypt. They will be allowed to act only as bookkeepers and stenographers.

Of the 88,764 women working in government service and in private business in Washington, D. C., 41,061 are single; 32,668 are married, and 15,035 widowed or divorced.

Princess Juliana, heir to the throne of the Netherlands, insists on being called just plain "Juliana" instead of "Your Highness" by her friends. She is 23.

After more than fifty years of service Miss Florence E. Richards, assistant director in the catalog department of the public library in Boston, Mass., has retired. She is 70 years of age.

Mme. Marie-Perinne Durand, aged 80, has been keeper of the lighthouse on the Isle of Brehat, off the coast of France, for the last forty-two years. During this time she has climbed seventy granite steps three times daily.

Salty Sayings

Salt in solution is an antidote to many poisons.

Cut flowers may be kept fresh longer by the addition of a little salt to the water in which they are placed.

A gargle of salt water, either very hot or quite cold, is one of the best remedies obtainable for sore throats.

Brooms soaked in hot salt water will wear longer without breaking.

Salt dissolved in ammonia is excellent for removing grease spots of any kind.

A pinch of salt added to mustard will prevent it from souring.

Salt added to the water in which black-and-white cotton materials are washed will prevent the black from running into the white and making it streaked.

Hot salt water poured down the drain at the sink will help to keep the pipes from clogging.

To remove discolorations from teacups or other chinaware rub well with a dampened cloth dipped into salt.

All greens should be soaked in cold salt water before the final washing, so as to remove any animal life that may be hiding in the curly leaves.

Clean cloths wrung out of salt water will clean and brighten carpets which are well rubbed with them.

A teaspoonful of salt added to a quart of milk will tend to keep the milk sweet for a longer period of time.

Fresh ink stains can be removed from carpets and linen or cotton materials by successive applications of dry salt.

Leads to Rest So Gently

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leave his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him
more;
So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently, that we go
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we
know.
—Longfellow.

Equivalents of a Pint

A pint of butter equals one pound.
A pint of currants equals ten ounces.
A pint of cornmeal equals ten ounces.
A pint of wheat flour equals eight ounces.
A pint of brown sugar equals thirteen ounces.
A pint of seeded raisins equals nine ounces.
A pint of granulated sugar equals one pound.
A pint of grated breadcrumbs equals nine ounces.

Prof: Robert Burns wrote "To a Fieldmouse."
Voice (from rear of room): "Did he get an answer?"

Boy Scout Activities

The Boy Scout Court of Honor

THE most outstanding Court of Honor in the Sweetwater District was held at the L. D. S. Chapel, Monday evening, November 21st.

The feature of the Court of Honor was the most unusual activities of Troop No. 167, sponsored by the Episcopal Church. This troop was registered on October 8th with ten charter members. At the Court of Honor held in October all ten of these boys were awarded their Tenderfoot Badges. At the Court of Honor this month each boy was there to be awarded his Second Class Rank. The next outstanding feature was the fact that of these ten boys there were fourteen parents present at the Court of Honor. Credit is due Scoutmaster Charles Jones, the boys for their activity, and the parents for the interest they are taking.

The program under the direction of Troop 172 was very interesting. Mr. Reese, of Reliance, was in attendance with his moving picture outfit and presented pictures of the Boy Scout camp, scenes at Section Corner, and Trappers Lake, where the Scouts do their fishing, and other views of our beautiful north country and wild life.

Over two hundred people attended the ceremonies.

The rating of points for the Court of Honor was as follows:

Troop 167, first, with 181; Troop 181 second, with 137; Troop 172, third, with 119; Troop 169, fourth, with 79; Troop 170, fifth, with 38; Troop 166, sixth, with 28, and Troop 165, seventh, with 22.

Badges were awarded as follows:

Tenderfoot Scouts—Francis Tujello, Troop 167; and William Olsen, Eugene Lane, Raymond Messenger and Carlton Messenger, Troop 169.

Second Class Scouts—Raymond Messenger, Troop 169; Keith McMahon, Troop 170; and Jack Edwards, Peter Samuels, Jack Hickman, Jack Parr, John Andrews, Harry Edwards, Lester Hickman, Donald McIntosh, William Kish and Nat Stuart, all of Troop 167.

First Class Badges—Jack Austin, Troop 181.

Life Scout Badge—Clifford Law, Troop 165, and Rodney Day, Troop 181.

Merit Badges—Fay Field, Dewayne Christoffer-son and Joseph Dickson, all of Troop 172, received merit badge awards in firemanship. Keith Field, Troop 172, first aid and animal industry; Lloyd Ward, Troop 172, first aid; Dick Mills, Troop 172, electricity; Kenneth Blackledge, Troop 170, personal health and carpentry; William McMillian, Troop 170, firemanship; Clifford Law, Troop 165, first aid; Pete Stimoc, Troop 165, personal health.

Rodney Day, Troop 181, dairying, first aid, public health, personal health and athletics; Jack Austin, Troop 181, pathfinding, firemanship and first aid to animals; Dean Dillon, Troop 181, firemanship and dairying; George Poolis, Troop 181, firemanship; Ernest Draycott, Troop 178, first aid to animals; Donovin Astle, Troop 181, bookbinding and pathfinding.

A miniature first class badge was awarded Mrs. J. R. Austin, mother of First Class Scout Jack Austin, to wear in honor of her boy, who was awarded a First Class Scout badge.

Scouts' 1933 World Jamboree

Preparations have been under way for some time past looking to the World Jamboree of the Boy Scouts to be held August 1-15, 1933, at Godollo, Hungary, upon which occasion Count Paul Teleki, recently Prime Minister, will be Camp Chief. The official mentioned is now the Honorary Chief Scout of Hungary, as well as being an International Committee Member. The outing will be held on the estate of the Regent of that country, Admiral Nicholas Horthy (a short distance from Budapest), who has set this beautiful spot aside for the occasion. Committees are now at work looking to enable boys from all nations who expect to attend this reunion to get in touch by correspondence with lads of that country, arranging to get further acquainted upon reaching Hungary. One of the aims of these international sessions is to bring about a closer acquaintance and fellowship among boys of different nations. American Boy Scouts will await with interest further tidings of the festivities of the forthcoming summer at Godollo incident to the Fourth Annual World Convention.

The Years Attained by Some Birds and Animals

Wren	3	Parrot	60
Thrush	10	Heron	60
Robin	12	Crow	100
Blackbird	12	Swan	100
Hen	14	Eagle	100
Goldfinch	15		
Partridge	15	Rabbit	5
Pheasant	15	Sheep	12
Lark	18	Cat	13
Nightingale	18	Dog	15
Pigeon	20	Goat	15
Linnet	23	Cow	25
Canary	24	Pig	25
Crane	24	Horse	27
Peacock	24	Camel	40
Skylark	30	Lion	40
Sparrow	40	Elephant	100
Goose	50	Crocodile	300
Pelican	50	Tortoise	350
		Whale	500

Our Little Folks

Bread and Butter

"I love children," said the moon, "especially the very little ones; they are so droll. Many times I peep into the room between the curtain and the window-frame, when they are not thinking of me. It gives me pleasure to see them dress and undress. First, a little white round shoulder comes creeping out of the frock, then an arm; or a stocking is drawn off and a plump little white leg appears, and a little foot fit to be kissed, and I kiss it too. But about what I was going to tell you. This evening I looked through a window before which no curtain was drawn, for no one lives opposite. I saw a whole troop of little ones, all of one family: among them was a little sister only four years old, who had been taught to say "Our Father," as well as the rest. The mother sits by her bedside every night to hear her say her prayers; and after she has said them she gives her a kiss, and stays by her till she is asleep, which is generally as soon as ever her eyes are closed. This evening the two elder children were rather inclined for play. One of them hopped about the room on one leg, and the other stood on a chair, surrounded by the clothes of all the other children, and said he was a living statue. The third and fourth were placing the clean linen from the wash in the drawers, which is a thing that must be done; and the mother sat by the bed of the youngest and desired the others to be quiet, as their little sister was going to say her prayers. I looked in over the lamp on to the little maiden's bed, where she lay under the white quilt, her little hands folded, and her face quite grave and serious. Then she repeated the Lord's prayer aloud. 'What is it you say to yourself?' asked her mother, when she got into the middle of her prayer. 'When you say "give us this day our daily bread," you always add something which I cannot understand, you must tell me what it is.' The little one lay silent, and looked at her mother rather confused. 'What is it you say after, "Give us our daily bread,"—tell me.' 'Don't be angry, dear mother,' said the child; 'I only say, "*and plenty of butter on it!*"'

—Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales.

How Many Ducks

"How many ducks did you drive home?" asked Farmer Bell.

"There were two ducks in front of a duck, two ducks behind a duck, and a duck between two ducks," was the reply.

What was the number of ducks?

Answer.—Three.

Sun Magic

Here is an easy trick that will enable the amateur magician to win many wagers.

Tie a button to a short piece of thread and fasten the other end of the thread to a cork. Drop the button and thread into a bottle and cork it. Then



the button will be suspended in the corked bottle, as shown in the drawing.

Now the conjurer wagers his friends that he can make the button drop to the bottom of the bottle without uncorking it.

How does he do it? Why, with a magnifying glass which he uses to focus the sun's rays on the thread and thus burns the thread in two, so that the button drops.

This trick, of course, can be performed only on days of bright sunshine.

Next Children's Entertainment February 18, 1933, Old Timers Building

The Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J., known far and wide as "The Glacier Priest" by reason of his daring and skillful mountain climbing on both hemispheres, will on February 18th next, at 2:30 p. m., talk to the juvenile pupils of the schools in this district acquainting them with the daring feats accomplished by himself and party in their many visits to Alaska and other places. Most of their explorations during the past five years have been on the mountains, volcanoes, etc., of that country, in which was gathered much data of a scientific and educational nature. He at all times when seeking these adventures has had with him a motion picture machine and his lecture is interspersed with views. He is a brilliant and fascinating speaker and will without doubt thrill his listeners with the perils and varied experiences encountered in that region. The Father is a native of San Francisco, California, and was the first American to be ordained into the priesthood at Innsbruck following the war.

Our Young Women

Some Tips On the Late Fashions

A LOT of old textile favorites are returning to the evening mode. First and foremost is black satin, that most useful of all materials. Every couturier is making some version of the black satin evening gown, and it is expected a lot of it will be seen next spring, in the afternoon as well.

Black taffeta is another prodigal fabric. Sometimes both satin and taffeta give themselves a modern air by adopting the cloque surface that is causing such a furore at present. The new cloques resemble crinkles, but they are ever so much more practical, for they are woven with a straight backing and so they cannot pull out of shape as the real crinkles do.

You will notice that sleeved evening gowns seem to be fading out of the mid-season styles, and the couturiers are returning to the high-front, low-back décolletés. A pretty treatment is the bodice front, tied up around the neck with a big velvet bow.

We are going to see more of the capes that were revived this winter. Some dealers are showing full-length, square-shouldered tailored capes for sports and morning, made practical by combining them with buttoned waistcoat vests, so one is not worn out by having to clutch them nervously about one's person.

The waist-length afternoon and evening capes edged with fox are the sort of wraps that appeal irresistibly to almost every woman. They are more springlike and easier to wear well than the longer varieties.

The same thing applies to waist-length dolmans, which give a smart cape-like look, though they turn into sleeves that leave the hands happily free. Also being exhibited are afternoon ensembles of dress and dolman, all in thin wool, that are gayer than suits but scarcely more formal.

Headgear

These merry little hats—once they were toques, berets, sailors, but now they are just delightful parodies of their former dignified selves—are what you must have to top off your costume, particularly if it is interestingly befurred, as it should, to follow the style.

Somewhere, somehow, the hat must poke impertinently into the air; it is either folded so as to rise like a Cossack cap on one side or it must have a devil-may-care bow sticking out at an unexpected angle.

For evening there are frivolous affairs that cover and yet do not conceal the hair. They are of maline.
(Continued on next page.)

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light as gossamer. An effective model has a crown of alternating funnel-shaped sections—one transparent, the other of so many thicknesses of maline as to make it look as if it were of a denser material. The brim, which flops flirtatiously over the right eye, consists of four thicknesses of veiling.

If you are gay with your hat you must be careful about your hair. So much of it is exposed that you cannot afford to let it look the least ungroomed. At the base of the head it must be close and the line neat and trim. Above it can be waved or set in ringlets to please you or your coiffeur's taste.

A LETTER FROM 'OME

A sailor who had been away on a long voyage received a letter at a port of call. On opening, he took out a blank sheet of paper. His pal remarked: "Hey, Bill, wot's the bloomin' idea of the blank paper?"

"Blimey," said Bill. "that's a letter from 'ome. Me and the missus ain't a-speakin'."

News About All of Us

Reliance

Mrs. D. Baxter and daughter, Afton, and Mr. William McPhie and son, Cecil, were Salt Lake City, Utah, visitors. Cecil was placed in the L. D. S. Hospital there.

Sickness has confined many of the Reliance people to their homes. Among those ill were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lawrence, Walter Johnson, Afton Baxter, etc.

Mrs. Walter Jorgensen and daughters, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Burns, are now making their home in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rodda have visited several times at the home of Mrs. Rodda's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Zeiher.

Mrs. Thomas Hall has been confined to her bed for several days.

Miss A. M. Murphy is a Denver, Colorado, visitor.

Miss Hazel Mattonen was a Superior visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Floretta.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sellers have been Sweetwater visitors several times this month.

Mr. W. E. Banks, of Winton, has been a Reliance visitor several times during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Bozner, of Rock Springs, were Reliance visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Korogi were Salt Lake City visitors. Mrs. Joe Mitchelson is able to be up again after her recent illness.

The Community Council gave a card party Saturday night, December 10th. Bridge prizes were awarded to Mr. George Bird and Mrs. Gladys Bradley, first, second prize went to Fred Bradley and Miss Peterson: 500 prizes were awarded to Mrs. Swanson and Mr. Joe Fearn, first, and to Mr. John Meeks and Miss Grover second. A lovely luncheon was served and a good time was had by all.

Rock Springs

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Arbogast have returned from a three months stay in California, his health much improved.

Mrs. John McTee, Sr., recently held "open house" on the anniversary of her seventy-ninth birthday. Many friends called to extend congratulations.

Mrs. Thomas H. Smith entertained the members of the Methodist Ladies' Aid at her home on Bushnell Avenue. Delicious refreshments were served.

Evan McGregor is recovering from an operation for appendicitis recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Miss Ida Aho recently arrived from Vermont and will visit here some time with her sister, Mrs. John K. Johnson, at No. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Albin Fabreque are the proud parents of a baby son born on Sunday, November 6, 1932.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Parr entertained Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnson and family at a Thanksgiving dinner.

Mrs. Margaret Jenkins has returned from Florence, Colorado, where she was called by the death of her father.

Miss Margaret Stevenson, from the University of Wyoming, spent the Thanksgiving holidays here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guy L. Stevenson.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Dwight Jones visited with relatives in Idaho Springs, Idaho.

Mrs. Fred McCurtain is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sherwood are the proud parents of a baby son born Thursday, December 1.

The John Retford family visited with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Thanksgiving Day.

Enoch Parton has moved to his new home on Clark Street, and Louis Hunt has taken the house vacated by Mr. Parton on Tenth Street.

Mrs. William Matthew is confined to her home with the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sorbie visited with Mrs. Sorbie's brother, William Mercer, of Superior.

Mrs. Axel Johnson and Mrs. George Parr visited with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. S. Preece, John W. Hill and John Sloan were called to Green River to serve as jurymen.

Mrs. George Ward entertained members of the Thursday Afternoon Social Club at her home on Center Street.

Superior

Mrs. Steve Dugas returned home recently from the Wyoming General Hospital, where she underwent a minor operation.

Mrs. Hugh McLean was hostess to her bridge club Monday night, November 7. Mrs. Pete Nelson and Mrs. Robert Hotchkiss were prize winners.

Mr. Nick Moser and Miss Jane Edwards motored to Salt Lake City on Friday, November 11, where they were united in marriage. The entire community extends congratulations and best wishes for a happy and prosperous wedded life.

Mrs. Fred Robinson entertained her 500 Club at her home on "B" Hill, Saturday evening. A delicious lunch was served and prizes awarded as follows: first, Dr. Larson and Mrs. Mettam; second, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Miller; and consolation, Mrs. Hill and Mr. Arkle.

Thursday evening, November 10, the Ladies' Aid served a turkey dinner at the Club House for the ex-service men and their ladies. During the evening the group was entertained by Mr. Sam Dexter and his four-piece orchestra.

Mrs. A. Hicks has been quite sick during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stephenson, of Dixon, visited with relatives in Superior recently.

Mrs. Matt Arkle and daughter, Lorene, arrived home Sunday, November 13, from a visit with relatives at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Ernest Zueck was brought home recently from the Wyoming General Hospital, where he has been a surgical patient.

F. L. Gates and family were Sunday dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Girard on "B" Hill.

Miss Marjorie Lamn, of Golden, Colorado, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. M. Olson, of Salt Lake City, is visiting at the home of G. V. Olson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woods visited the former's brother, Joe Woods, in Cheyenne, during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Murray, of Reliance, visited on Tuesday, November 29th, with their daughter, Mrs. Stanley Lischer.

Miss Doris Robinson enjoyed the Thanksgiving week end at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Applegate and daughters were Thanksgiving dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Matson.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Marlin Hall are the proud parents of a fine baby boy born at their home December 9, 1932.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Neal and daughter, Evelyn, motored to Lander during the month.

Little Max Kauzlarich has returned home after a serious operation at the hospital in Rock Springs, and is recovering nicely.

The Woman's Club sponsored a very successful card party recently. First Prize was won by Mrs. Evan Reese. A delicious lunch was served at the close of the evening.

A miscellaneous shower was given in honor of Mrs. Clyde Daniels on December 9, 1932. A large number of guests was present and Mrs. Daniels received some very beautiful and useful gifts.

Miss Mary Foster has been ill with the flu. Mrs. Andrew Spence has been substituting as teacher for Miss Foster.

The Girl Scouts are sponsoring a bridge tournament. Many entrants have already signed up.

Mrs. Ray Dodds entertained the Altar Society at her home on December 5, 1932. Cards were played, and Mrs. Harry Warimer won first prize. A tasty lunch was served at the close of the evening.

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Rock Springs

Doctor Krueger reports considerable sickness in camp, mostly influenza.

Many of the school teachers enjoyed their Christmas vacation visiting at their homes.

The Winton Band was reorganized recently and is progressing nicely with 28 members enrolled.

Mr. J. A. Williams, our Store Manager, has been on the sick list lately.

Mrs. Bob Slaughter visited with relatives in Salt Lake City.

The Community Council held a successful card party on December 17, 1932.

Evelyn Jolly visited with friends in Denver recently.

Hanna

Mrs. Joseph Lucas visited during the month with her daughter in Winton. Her grandchildren, Dona and Joe Rogers, returned with her and visited here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Smith are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl born on November 22.

Mrs. Adolph Stebner spent Thanksgiving in Denver.

Miss Mildred Mellor visited with her aunt, Mrs. Campbell, in Rawlins, during the month.

Mrs. Angwin of Mountain View visited here with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Mellor, for Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Robert Cummings underwent a minor operation at the Hanna Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hapgood and Mrs. Alfred Hapgood and children recently motored to Denver.

Paul Forakis has installed a new radiola.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Matsumoto and family left for Japan, where they will remain indefinitely.

Mrs. Ben Cook and daughter Joan, will leave for Pasadena, California, to visit Mr. and Mrs. John Cook and family.

Rowe Pennock, of Boulder, Wyo., and Steve Babel, of Pittsburgh, Pa., spent a recent week end as the guests of the O. C. Buehlers. They were enroute to Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Buehler, Margaret Buehler, Rowe Pennock and Steve Babel motored to Saratoga to visit Mrs. Taylor Pennock and Edna Pennock.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Lemoine, Sr., of Saratoga, spent Thanksgiving here with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lemoine and family.

Mrs. Joseph Jackson and daughter, Mrs. John Hudson, returned from Rochester, Minn., where Mrs. Jackson went to consult the Mayo Bros.

The marriage of Miss Lucille Love of Hanna and David Kidd of Laramie was performed by Dean Thornberry in St. Mathews Cathedral in Laramie on November 15. The bride was attended by Miss Betty Kidd of Cheyenne, sister of the groom, and Lionel Love was best man. Guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Love, parents of the bride, and Mrs. Lionel Love. Mr. and Mrs. Kidd will make their home in Laramie, where Mr. Kidd is employed.

A parish dinner was served at the community hall by members of the Episcopal Church in honor of Dean and Mrs. D. W. Thornberry, of Laramie, who are leaving for Virginia, Minn., to make their home.

The Boy Scouts were entertained at a six o'clock banquet at the Community Hall on November 21 in honor of their having accomplished the work required to secure second class badges. Jackie Pickup got the award for outstanding Scout work, and those receiving second class badges were Jack Sharrer, Jack Pickup, Jack Lee, Woodrow Rivi, Edward Grooman, Albert Molyneaux, Reggie Hearne, Evert Winchell, Clyde Killion, Raymond Peterson and John Dexter, Jr.

John Massey, of Parco, underwent a major operation at the Hanna Hospital.

Joseph Jackson, of Hanna, and Miss Mildred Flegg, of Rawlins, were married in Ogden, Utah, on November 19.

Bishop Cushman, of Denver, delivered services at the Methodist Church on Monday, December 12.

Mrs. Joseph Jackson, Sr., Mrs. Joseph Lucas, and Mrs. James Meekin visited Mrs. Vernon Scott in Medicine Bow on November 25.

*May the New Year bring you all
the good luck we are
wishing you.*



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ROCK SPRINGS

SALT LAKE CITY



The "flu", pneumonia and other illnesses have been making big inroads in the ranks of the mines and offices and the doctors are working overtime. Many suggestions have been offered by the "knowing ones" that a severe cold wave with plenty of snow accompanying will wipe out the various maladies. Ten below zero, as this is written on December 8, should be about satisfactory. Many automobiles and trucks refused to "perk" resulting in officials and employees walking to work.

First Tourist: "I thought you said if I was sociable to the Judge that he'd let me off."

Second Tourist: "Well, didn't it work?"

First Tourist: "Sure did—in reverse. I said: 'Good morning, Judge. How'saboy, today!'"

"And what did he say?"

"He said: 'Fine—ten dollars.'"

Donald Foote is back at his job again after a month's stay in an Army Hospital, where he underwent a major operation.

His many friends in this vicinity will be gratified to know that Frank Junk, for several years with the auditing force, is now in the chicken raising game near Fresno, California.

Book Agent (to farmer): "You ought to buy an encyclopedia, now that your boy is going to school."

Farmer: "Not on your life. Let him walk, the same as I did."

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Ryan, Kansas City, Missouri, sent out recently invitations to a Solemn High Mass at the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in commemoration of their Golden Wedding Anniversary, November 24th. "Billy" is the official usually in charge of our Annual First Aid Meet here and is well known in mining circles. May they live to celebrate the 100th.

SOME BIRD

He decided to dine in the grill and ordered a portion of chicken. A short time later he called the waiter.

"What kind of a chicken is this?"

"Dat am th' bes' spring chicken, sah."

He held his aching jaw.

"I though as much. Take it back to the steward. I've been chewing one of the springs for five minutes."

Eddie Morgan, Mining Engineer of Winton, and Jack Dewar, Time Clerk in Mine No. 8 at Rock Springs, were awarded valuable trophies for their prowess in golf during the past season at the annual banquet, December 6th, of the Rock Springs Golf and Country Club. Ben Outsen and John Dankowski, former employees of the company, also fared likewise.

Wishing You A Happy and Prosperous
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